

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

SPECIES OF PINE IN MAINE.

A correspondent, S. R. enquires what the difference is between our white pine, pumpkin pine, yellow pine, sapling pine and Norway pine?

We have never seen but three species of pine in Maine, and we presume that there are but three growing among us, viz:—The white pine, (*Pinus Strobus*.) Norway pine, (*Pinus Rubra*.) and the Pitch Pine, (*Pinus Rigida*.) The white pine varies somewhat in its texture, size and appearance, according to the situation in which it grows. The large majestic trees which stretch up to the height of nearly 200 feet grow in deep moist soils, and are called pumpkin pine, but on the dry uplands, they are smaller and more coarse in their texture, and are called by the lumbermen sapling pine. Sometimes the large pumpkin variety is called yellow pine, but this is a mistaken name, as there is a species of pine with this name (*Pinus Mitis*) growing in the middle States, & especially in New Jersey and Maryland.

The Norway pine is not so large a tree as the white pine, it grows often to the height of 100 feet. Generally found on dry sandy soils by itself or mixed with the white pine. It is a close grained wood, heavier more full of resin, and more compact than the white pine. It is more used for ship building than the other kind. It is also valuable for floorings, and to be put in places that require resistance to strains, sometimes used for masts in vessels.

The pitch pine is not abundant in Maine, nor does it grow so large here as in Massachusetts, and further south. The most abundant locality of it in this State is in Brunswick. It grows on dry sandy soils, and is more resinous than either of the others.

The white and Norway pines have long been the great staple of export from Maine, and it would be curious as well as interesting to see a correct statement of the amount which has annually been shipped from our shores, since the first settlement of the country. But the time will come when this business must in a great measure cease. In many sections where this kind of lumber was once plenty, there is not now enough for the use of the inhabitants, and it is only by pushing back to the frontiers of the state that the lumbermen find enough now to employ their "gangs." And the expense of hauling in supplies, and driving the lumber down the streams and across lakes into the main river, hundreds of miles from the mills and the market, materially increase the expense and first cost. Still it is pursued with indefatigable ardor and with as much perseverance and recklessness as if our forests were inexhaustible, and the business would never lack material for its operation. Some contend that the growth of the timber will supply the demand. This is a mistake. If we consider that when the lumberman falls one of those gigantic trees, he destroys the growth of centuries, he will not be likely to conclude that his place will be supplied in his, or his children's day.

SPECIES OF OAK AND GRAFTING THE OAK.—The same correspondent above referred to enquires what species of Oaks we have in Maine, and if the Black Oak, the bark of which is used for dyeing is found here? We have seen but four species of Oak among us. The Red Oak (*Quercus Rubra*.) White Oak (*Quercus Alba*.) The Shrub or Scrub Oak (*Quercus Illicifolia*.)

and a species of Gray Oak so called. We are not certain however that the last named is a distinct species or only a variety of Red Oak, having never examined it particularly.

The Red Oak is by far the most abundant, and not much used in the arts. The White Oak is not very abundant. The Shrub or Scrub Oak is found on the plains around Fryeburg and in the upper part of York County. Also in Topsham and Brunswick. What some call the Grey Oak is found near the mouth of Sandy River, and we have seen it as far North as the Eagle Lakes at the head of Fish River in the Madawaska territory. The White Oak grows very well in Maine, if planted, but it is not abundant as a native. We have thought it would be a good plan to engraft it on the Red Oak stocks. Why not? The Red Oak "is at home" in Maine, and there can be no doubt, we think, that this plan would succeed well if it should be any object to do it.

STRAIGHTENING CLUB FEET.

We have received from a friend a pamphlet describing three cases of club feet, in as many different individuals, all of which were successfully treated by Dr. Brown of Boston, at his Orthopedic Infirmary, in that city. It also contains a report of an operation on the muscles of the back in a case of curvature of the spine which terminated successfully. Those therefore who are suffering with club feet and curvature of the spine, can have the satisfaction of knowing that their case is by no means incurable, and that there is now no longer a necessity of going through life out of shape.

Original.

A PRINCELY ESTATE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. HOLMES:—In a late number of the Maine Farmer, is a description of a splendid farm belonging to Mr. J. P. Cushing, given by Ex-Governor Hill, of N. H. I have perused the article referred to, and I have had a train of thoughts upon the subject. I will give a few of my ideas, and if by so doing I should offend any part of the community, I shall still have the consolation of believing that I have been actuated by no sinister or corrupt motives. The article commences with a description of the garden of Mr. Cushing. All the varieties of vegetable cultivation, shrubs, trees, fruit and flowers of all the various climates may here be found. Tropical trees and fruits, oranges and lemons, figs and dates, pine apples, the coffee and tea plant, the cinnamon and the allspice, and indeed many more than we know how to name, much less to describe, may be found here. Now a question might arise whether it would be good policy for farmers generally in our goodly New England to follow the same course as that pursued by Mr. Cushing. Are the articles cultivated in the gentleman's garden of real utility, or is it to please the eye of the owner that five men are kept constantly employed. To encourage the growth of ornamental trees to a proper extent, is laudable, indeed to totally neglect the cultivation of flowers is an evidence of a very bad taste, to cultivate useful herbs may be important, but what has a mere ornamental gardener to do with the agriculture of a republic?—Again, we are told of the splendid woodlands, walks and lawns upon the farm aforesaid. This looks like ostentation which is ill suited to our republic. Scarcely any thing is more pleasing than beautiful groves, and indeed I think every farmer should manage his woodland with the most consummate skill, but a field skillfully cultivated is more beautiful sublime and useful than the whole. "Every thing is done on Mr. Cushing's farm to gratify the taste." Taste, is said to be one of the most improveable faculties of our nature, but when this propensity, or attribute is indulged too far, there is danger that it will become corrupted. It may be pleasing to behold an elegantly dressed gentleman, but what shall we say of dandies, indeed I

have no sympathy for the silken wretches,—there are some, no doubt in the community, whose ambition does not prompt them to higher objects than that of procuring gay clothing.

Now a farmer who has no regard for ornament, must be deficient in what we should term delicacy of taste; but what shall we say of mere ornamental farming, how does this comport with the sturdy yeomanry of a republic? I think that a strong regard should be had for utility. One of the kings of England unpeopled a large tract of country for the purpose of obtaining a pleasure ground for his own dear self, and will be held in as high estimation by the enlightened part of mankind as Sinclair who made three spires of grass grow where only one grew before? I might pursue the subject of taste a little further, and inquire out the why and the wherefore it so happens that so few men of great wealth in our country are unwilling to employ their capital in practical agriculture. A correct taste would rather lead men of wealth to the pursuit of practical agriculture than ornamental farming. Now in order to acquire a correct taste, good sense is necessary, but I am inclined to think that the difficulty in these cases arises more from a lack of patriotism than from a lack of good sense. As a general case, men of overgrown wealth are to be dreaded in a republican country, but those who employ their money for carrying forward patriotic purposes, are entitled to unqualified praise.

The pride of wealth is certainly one of the most deadly foes with which our republican institutions must contend. One of our distinguished statesmen in a speech observed that all power is properly resolvable into that of the purse. If it be so it certainly behooves us as patriots not to fall asleep, but to be alive to this subject. I have often made the assertion that agriculture properly conducted, will constitute the great sheet anchor of American liberty, and the more I reflect upon this subject, the more I am satisfied of the truth of this proposition.

It is doubtful whether a great manufacturing and commercial nation will long support a free government without a large body of intelligent farmers. Let us then endeavor to encourage and stimulate the youth of our country with a view that they may acquire a taste for practical farming, let the government of the State of Maine and of all the other states display a little more energy in patronizing agriculture, let agricultural science be encouraged, let the several state governments, and the general government, pursue a wise policy, and our republican institutions will become as immovable as the everlasting hills. But I must observe that agriculture must be properly conducted in order that it may sustain our free institutions. The bitter waters of corrupt aristocracy may flow even into the agriculture of our country, all I shall say upon this point, is, that these bad effects must be counteracted by the force of public opinion, and by wise measures.

A word more in regard to Mr. Cushing's farm, and I will close. I did not in this communication intend to accuse that gentleman of being a bad farmer, or of a lack either of intelligence, patriotism or moral worth, and I heartily beg that gentleman's pardon for introducing his name in this manner. It will readily be seen that my object was to attack ornamental farming in general, and by the way, I will challenge a discussion upon this subject, and if I am wrong I am willing to yield to the force of truth, but if I am right I am unwilling to retreat.

J. E. ROLFE.

P. S. The constructing of very expensive houses, is one error of farmers. In cities indeed, and in the vicinity of cities, and in villages it is proper enough to erect some large elegant buildings. But we will suppose a case. A wealthy farmer in the state of Maine proposes to build a large elegant house, which will cost \$6,000. But instead of building the said house, he contracts his plan and builds a neat little one story dwelling house, which costs only \$1,000, \$5,000 is clearly saved: the interest of which at 6 per cent is \$300 annually. This sum will be sufficient to hire a good man and pay his board, to be kept constantly employed experimenting in growing potatoes. Thus perhaps three potatoes may be made to grow where only one grew before, and the country will be a gain.

er thereby—this is patriotism. And again, if George Washington had lived and died in a neat one story dwelling, it would have still been George Washington, but if a neighbor of the General's who was not distinguished either for patriotism or any other good quality, had occupied a stately mansion, it would be no other than a fool's house after all,
J. E. R.

NOTE.—How now my good friend Rolfe, is the milk of your good nature getting a little acid? Mr. Cushing, having spent a part of his life time in mercantile pursuits in the E. Indies, and having been successful, returned to his native country very wealthy. Now we commend him for spending some of his surplus cash in this way. It is vastly better than sitting *meved* up in a city, gloating over his gold, investing it in nothing that will not return him usurious profit. We would say to Mr. Cushing, go ahead! If you have the means, build yourself a Paradise, and enjoy the sinless objects of fruit and flowers with which you bedeck it, and, if ever we go that way, we will take a peep at it and enjoy it too, for the time being. It is not necessary that others, who have not the means should do likewise to that extent. What is a light expense for one, and an innocent recreation, may be extravagant, to a certain extent, and criminal in another. We were not sent into this world, endowed with the faculties and powers that we are, merely to tread a given round, like a horse in a mill. The practical duties should first be attended to, and then the innocent pleasures and gratifications of taste. If a farmer cannot build extensive green houses, and cultivate tropical plants, he can set out a rose bush, and if he cannot fill a conservatory with the costly and brilliant flowers of the East, he can cultivate a bed of pansies or decorate his parlour with a geranium in a pot. The beauties of nature are no respecters of persons. Give them the requisite care and they bloom as fair and shed their perfume as freely upon the peasant as upon the prince, and the "lilies of the field" speak the same lesson to the poor and lowly as to the king on his throne. Practical agriculture first, and forget not the ornamental.—Ed.

Original.

Saco River, Dec. 1841.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Your chapter on cats, reminds me of an alarm that was once raised in this region, by the cry that a Catamount had taken up his abode in our woods, without even the formality of leave-asking. His first appearance was made to a female, perhaps for the reason that the tidings might be spread abroad sooner; for his catamount-ship had learned by his own experience that Tabby-Mountain cats, being partakers of the infirmity of the sex, were fond of uttering their cries, and holding distant converse with their kind in the lone depths of the forest. This one, it was in the winter of 1837, showed himself one light evening to a young woman, on the road, but a short distance west of Salmon Falls Village. The animal followed her, as she supposed, leaping and uttering fearful cries, for a considerable distance, quite to the edge of the woods, which then skirted the village. He was afterwards seen by others in various parts of the town, as he made his night excursions in quest of spoil, for he was a convert to the spoils doctrine, and an adept in carrying it out in practice. He made no unfrequent levys upon the farmers' flocks, and evinced an affection for gentle, docile and tender lambs, which but illy comported with his general character. A company of hunters was soon incorporated to effect his capture, or to procure his death; and armed and equipped with every description of muskets, and twenty four rounds of balls, and cartridges, they scoured the woods for days, in pursuit of him. His mooseassin track was found in almost every quarter, and the hunters were frequently confident of being on his immediate trail. The fellow, as if scenting danger, kept himself safely out of harms way, and being satisfied with the samples he had secured of the farmers sheep, he set his face again towards his native hills. Not long after, a *Painter* of goodly size, was killed by the hunters in the mountains of New Hampshire, which lay to the North West of us, and many supposed it to be the same animal that made flying calls, and left bloody tokens of remembrance with some of our back farmers. He might have been cousin-german to the fellow, whose dead body you despoiled of its hairy raiment, with as little compunction of conscience, as a Seminole would experience in stripping a defunct Cadet of his glittering uniform.—(Doctor, didn't you feel all the time that you were kicking a dead Lion?)

Some doggerel rhymers has said, that:—

"Cats, called Thomas, seldom stay at home."

And it may be that your Mountain Tom-Cat loosed himself from his mother's apron strings, and met his death before he "knew, even that he was out." He

found the Kennebeckers, as many have proved them quite too hard at a bargain.

Wild Cats, and Loup Cerviers, are sometimes met with and destroyed in our vicinity. Some twenty years since, in the winter season, one of the regular stub-tail, grey-jacket cats,* of the most ferocious order, was killed by the united efforts of a boy and a dog, in a neighboring town. The dog, one of the largest kind, engaged him in a regular rough and tumble fight, and the boy looked on for a time, without aiding his play fellow, as Rover seemed competent to stand his hand; but when victory seemed to promise on the side of the cat, the boy, fearlessly joined battle for his favorite, and jumping directly on to the cat, he jammed his head into the deep snow, and with the aid of the dog, held him there 'till he smothered and choked his life out. The skin was long exhibited as a trophy of the dogs courage and the boys' daring.

Ethan Allen Crawford, who formerly resided at the Notch of the White Mountains, used to relate many encounters had with Loup Cerviers and other wild *Varmints*. Ethan, it is said, would take an old she bear by the fore paws, and box her ears with such severity, as to cause her death in a few minutes; and as for wolves, he would turn a pack into play fellows. I spent a little period with Ethan in my *young days*, and though boarding school misses may call him uncouth, and bearish, I really enjoyed his society, and would prefer an evening with him before passing it with the prettiest pattern of a Ladies' man that was ever cast in a Drapers' mould.

Ethan once came across three Loup Cerviers as he was descending the White Mountains. He had no death weapon, other than a good knife, and for a time was on the point of leaving them till a more convenient season, when he should be better provided with offensive and defensive weapons. But there was a bounty for cats heads at that time in New Hampshire, and he was loth to let the price slip through his hands. "The more he thought he wouldn't attack them, the more he thought he would," so cutting a hooked stick he pulled them severally down from their perch in the low trees, and quickly despatched them, without getting scarred in the contest. In this way he earned a cool thirty-spot, in less time than one of the faculty would consume in skinning a Lunkersoon.

If here is n't a cat-egorical sequel to your chapter on the Feline race, then write me down a Tom-Cat.

Yours truly,

SALATHIEL.

*NOTE.—Since writing our account of the Cougar, killed in Sidney, we have been informed that a variety of wild cat, such as our correspondent mentions, is sometimes killed in Maine. We have never met with that species, dead or alive. We should like to see one, and if any of our friends should catch one, we should like to know it.—Ed.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the fifth annual report of the Board of Directors to the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In obedience to the requirements of the By-Laws of said Co., and by order of the Board of Directors, the undersigned submit the following report of the state of the Corporation, as it existed on the 14th day of Dec., 1841; to wit:—

Whole No. of Policies issued and now in force, 2,210.

The whole amount of property insured by the Company, \$1,100,000.

Amount of Premium notes now in deposit, \$45,954.96

Cash received on premium notes the past year, and a balance on hand, prior to the last year, \$1,017.59

The expenditures of the corporation for the last year are, Cash paid for losses by fire \$342.85,

" " " Books, Blanks, &c., \$69.24,

" to Board of Directors for services, \$55.37,

" to Secretary, for do. \$41.66,

" to Treasurer, for do. \$15.00,

Total, \$524.12.

Leaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$493.47.

By the above statement, it appears that \$342.85, have been paid for losses by fire the last year, which added to all previous losses amount to \$748.85 only; during the five years in which the Company has been in operation; therefore, we have had no occasion, thus far, to make an assessment to meet any demands whatever.

We cannot let the present propitious opportunity pass, without congratulating you on the continued unparalleled prosperity of our company, that we were so fortunate in the origin of our association, as to select, and determine upon a system so well adapted to the wants and exigencies of the yeomanry of middle section of our State, as to give entire satisfaction to those who have secured the benefits thereof.

Under such auspicious circumstances, what farmer or mechanic in the vicinity of this association, we ask, would not embrace the first opportunity to become a member of the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

JOEL SMALL,

JONA' M. HEATH }

Per Order.

Officers for the ensuing year.

NEHEMIAH PIERCE, Esq. President.

A. STARKS, Secretary.

C. T. FOX, Treasurer.

JOEL SMALL,

I. N. PRESCOTT,

J. M. HEATH,

F. CHANDLER,

I. N. FROST,

S. LOTHROP,

Monmouth, Dec. 14, 1841.

Board of Directors.

THE COTTON TRADE.

AND THE POLICY OF ENGLAND IN RESPECT TO IT.

We presume the majority of our readers are aware, that recently the attention of political economists has been strongly directed to the enlarging and spreading commerce of Great Britain with the East Indies, and to its probable influence on the sale of our southern products. No observant man can fail to perceive, that the constant and vast increase in the amount of exports from that quarter of the globe must inevitably affect our commerce with England, and eventually diminish the price of our great staples in the British markets. Of all our great staples, cotton is well known to be the most important. In actual value, our exports of that article constitute but little short of one half of all the American produce transported to British dominions. We purpose here to demonstrate, that England not only has the will, but in a few years will have the power, to exclude every pound of American cotton entirely from her manufactories. That she has the will, argument would be superfluous to show. To doubt that, is to doubt that an ambitious nation, characterized by insatiable avarice, and foremost in schemes of self-aggrandizement, will supply her wants at the cheapest market, or grasp eagerly at any scheme which will weaken the energies of her great commercial rival, and ensure her own commercial independence. The fact is manifested from the decided tone of the British press, and from the steady, vigorous, and unremitting efforts of the East India Company to produce cotton which shall compete in quantity, quality, and cheapness, with that raised in America. No scheme has ever found more zealous and eloquent advocates in Parliament and at the hustings, or met with stronger and more unqualified approbation from men of all parties and sects. The Abolitionists, in particular, who comprise the largest, most respectable, and most influential portion of the British public, express the strongest regret at the present unavoidable necessity of commercial intercourse with the South, and are awaiting, with the utmost impatience, the day when the magnitude and improved quality of the India crop shall warrant the exclusion of American cotton by heavy duties, and empower the British government to strike a fatal blow at American slavery. Innumerable other facts might be adduced all demonstrating beyond the possibility of a doubt, that every effort within the compass of human exertion will be made, and no expense be spared, to render England independent of America for her supplies of cotton. It is well known that the intelligent individual, sent out to this country in 1840 by the East India Company, returned to England accompanied by several Americans thoroughly skilled in the cultivation, and carrying with them several cotton gins, and the best kinds of seeds. We learn by a late India mail, that these individuals have already arrived, and applied for 1000 acres of land in the Tinnevelly district, to commence operations. Moreover, the local government has directed surveys to be made for building several roads, at an enormous expense, into the very heart of the cotton district.

In spite of these incontestible facts, the South yet slumbers. Her heedless politicians, so far from providing for the threatened change, and suggesting measures to rescue her commerce from impending ruin, ridicule every effort to encourage the growth of cotton in India, and seize with exultation on every petty disaster that attends the experiment, as affording triumphant proof that the scheme will result in a total failure. The return of one or two of the Americans engaged in it, has been trumpeted from one end of the South to the other, as if that single circumstance demonstrated its utter impracticability, or as if a few small obstacles, anticipated at the outset, were enough to withstand the commercial ambition and financial resources of the British empire. What short-sightedness! A single half hour, devoted to the map of India, and to an examination of the accounts of her soil and climate, would at once dissipate these visionary expectations, and awake the South to a realization of its danger.

We could adduce a host of incontrovertible facts to show that, with righteous protection, and a fair acknowledgement of her claims as an integral part of the British empire, India would not merely prove herself a formidable rival of America in the production of cotton,

but drive her entirely out of the market. Let it be remembered that the cotton plant is indigenous to India. The Decca cotton stands unrivalled; and the finest qualities produced at the South do not surpass that which is exported from the coast of Coromandel. Already have the East India cottons supplanted the Brazilian; and in nine years the imports have nearly trebled. In 1831, the imports into England were 75,627 bales; in 1840, 216,784 bales. The importation in 1839, was 57,233,958 pounds; and in 1840, 76,703,295 lbs; an increase unparalleled in the history of this valuable commodity.

Why, then, does the South scout the India cotton scheme, and on what grounds does she found her expectation that she is to remain forever unrivalled in the production of her great staple? How can she expect, with slave labor at thirtyone cents a day, while three negroes do the work of but one freeman, to compete with free labor at only twelve cents, and having no drawback but the greater cost of transportation? Does she rely on her mechanical skill, or on her time-saving machinery, by which she clears 1400 pounds of cotton a day, while an Indian machine, with three laborers to work it, turns off but 40 pounds? Let it be remembered that with all this extra labor in India, cotton is sent to England at the low price of from six to thirteen cents a pound and that, too, after paying the costs of an expensive transportation. But if the South, with a rich soil and ingenious machinery, has produced the same articles better and cheaper, it is a contradiction of common sense, that another country of greater extent, with cheaper labor, and soil not only as rich by nature, but yet unexhausted, may not take advantage of her improvements, and, when backed by a wealthy company, and encouraged by a powerful government, defy all possible competition.

STATE OF THE LABORING CLASSES IN EUROPE.—It seems to be an indisputable fact, however difficult it may be to account for it, that the condition of a large part of the poorer and laboring classes in all the principal countries of Europe is becoming more and more deplorable. This is particularly the case in large cities and manufacturing towns, and while these overgrown cities are adding to their wealth, and expending immense sums on fountains, squares, and articles of luxury, the poorer classes are gradually starving. When we remember that the capital of the working classes lies in the vigor of their muscles, decrease in the consumption of meat and substantial food among these classes of laborers and manufacturers, must be looked upon as a sure proof of the facts above stated. The *Journal des Debates* has published some papers illustrating this subject, from which the following is extracted relating more particularly to Paris, but more or less applicable to all the cities of Europe:

"From 1819 to 1829; the annual consumption of Paris was 76,000 oxen of 360 kilogrammes each; from 1829 to 1839, it was not 70,000 oxen of 325 kilogrammes, though the population had increased one sixth. In 1025, 830,000 inhabitants of Paris consumed 46 1/2 millions of kilogrammes of butcher's meat. In 1838, 920,000 consumed only 44 3/4 millions of kilogrammes. In 1789, Lavoisier estimated that the Parisians consumed 75 kilogrammes per head in the year; now they consume 48 1/2. The consumption of wine, the other great source of strength to the working population, is also greatly diminished. It is not one half of what it was in 1809."

When, in addition to such statements as these, we take into consideration the facts that a considerable portion of the manufacturing population of G. B. are at this moment on the verge of actual starvation; that the continued increase in the prices of food in general and meat in particular, is daily rendering their acquisition by the poor more and more impossible; and that notwithstanding the prodigious advances made in agriculture and the vastly increased production of Britain and Europe, food for the mass is becoming more scarce, the conclusion is unavoidable that the mistaken regulations of man have interfered with that beautiful ordinance of Providence, which provides for every one who is willing to till and cultivate the soil. It is idle and incorrect to say, that in these places where this acknowledged distress exists, the population are, overrunning the means of subsistence. As the means of subsistence are ample, and within their reach as it were, but they are forbidden to reach out the hand to partake. There must be something fundamentally wrong, where labor will not furnish bread, and where, the few are rioting in abundance, the many are in want of the commonest means of subsistence. For the idle, or the spendthrift, we have little sympathy; they are transgressors of the original law which requires labor, exertion of some sort, to earn our daily bread, but whenever the situation of any country becomes such that the laborer, the real producer starves it is clear a

state of things exist, in which patient suffering ceases to be a virtue, and passive obedience to power becomes a crime.—*Albany Cultivator.*

GUANO, THE PERUVIAN MANURE.

The rocky coast and inlets that exist in the desert district between Peru and Chili, are the great resort of millions of sea birds, gulls, &c and their manure which, has been accumulating for ages now forms masses of great thickness, and which is constantly increasing. As these birds feed principally on fish, and other marine matters, the guano, as the manure of these deposits is called, contains large quantities of phosphates of lime, ammonia, and other products of animal matter, and as it rarely rains on this coast, the masses have not undergone the bleaching or draining they would have done in other places. Thus constituted, this substance is one of the most active of manures and has for a long time been used by the Peruvians in the culture of corn. A writer in a foreign journal says in passing on horseback along the coast he frequently saw the natives driving an ass or two into the interior, with a package of this guano on each side; and when asked how they used it, said they put a pinch of it in each hill at the time of planting. A number of ship loads of this native *poudrette* have been carried to England where it commands a high price as a fertilizer, and present indications denote that the importation of the article will hereafter be extensive. The English farmer understands his true interests, when he extends his expenses for manures. From the United States he collects ashes, bones, &c from the Mediterranean crude nitre, soda, &c. and now he has opened the mines of Guano, on the shores of the far Pacific, all of which are used for fertilizing the soil, while the same substances, not less needed where procured, are mostly neglected.—*ib*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Our notice of Professor Upham's Mental Philosophy seems to have attracted the attention of a correspondent, with the signature of "B." in the Farmer for Nov. 27. He desires to be shown "in what particular this work is superior to other systems, or that it has any claims to the title of an exact practical system of Mental Philosophy." It would be very easy to reply that as he "has not studied it very attentively" and only "glanced over its pages," the very best possible course would be for him to procure the work in three volumes, the Intellect, the Sensibilities, and the Will, and "study it very attentively." This would "show" him the whole story. But we will not be so unceremonious. He subscribes heartily to the doctrine "That a thorough knowledge of Mental Philosophy is very essential, yea, absolutely necessary to success in teaching, and this is enough for my present purpose. Hold on to that, brother; and you shall have, in few words, some of the reasons for the opinion that "the work has special claims as a text book for teachers or those who desire a knowledge of the philosophy of man."

That we may understand each other it is proper to remark that the views here expressed relate not to the former edition of the work which was the one in use till within some few years. The whole has been rewritten and reduced to a system within five or six years and is a very different affair from what it was formerly. The best edition is that of the Harpers published within the present year.

1. The first reason for the opinion expressed, is that this work, in three volumes, embraces a *view of the whole mind*. There is an attempt to arrange and classify all the mental states, and unfold their various relations in a systematic manner. This cannot be said of either of the works referred to by "B." nor can one gain from the study of them all, a systematic view of the whole mind. We cannot however think so lightly of the works of "Locke, Reid, Stuart, Brown," &c. as "B." does.

2. The three fold view of the mind, indicated by the terms, Intellect, Sensibilities and Will, is a very important aid in the classification of the various mental states. The two-fold view of Locke and others, that would arrange all those mental states which they did endeavor to describe, either in the Understanding, or the Will, was a very perplexing one. Writers who adopted this view were obliged either to omit many of the mental phenomena altogether or place them where they did not belong.

3. The classification of Professor Upham's work is more simple, more easily understood, and more satisfactory than any other we have seen. We have not said that it is in this respect, perfect, we have not even used the word "exact," that is "B's" word. But after examining a great number of different works, (not merely "glancing over them" but studying them,) we speak of this classification as the most happy we have met with.

4. It is generally happy, definite, and consistent in

the use of terms. A good classification might be embarrassed by the want of suitable terms. We don't claim perfection for this feature of the work referred to, but it certainly has a high degree of merit in this respect.

5. The style of the work is such that we find a work dealing with subjects so profound and difficult, in a manner so easily understood. It is easy and simple almost to a fault. The mind that would find the study of the other works named by "B." exceedingly irksome, and difficult, would be able to study this with pleasure. We have had in the institution under our care, within the three terms, about 50 young gentlemen and ladies, who have pursued the study of this work. They have found no difficulty in understanding it with a fair share of application. No other study has excited so deep an interest as this, or exerted so much influence upon the mind, although there have been large classes in other studies. It can be studied with profit, by persons of good common education, and common sense, without the aid of a teacher.

6. The work abounds with familiar illustrations, drawn from common life, and with appeals to the consciousness and experience of men, so that the student is all the way studying himself and the living beings around him, as well as the book. It is eminently pacific and courteous in its tone and spirit. Nearly all the older works on Philosophy are controversial, and the conflicting views of philosophy are more or less embarrassed by being connected with theological controversies. This work is not only free in a great measure from such controversies, but it prepares the way, in a high degree, for harmonizing conflicting views in theology.

It does so by establishing some very important principles and distinctions. The clear establishment of the doctrine of conscience, or the moral sense, and its distinction from the reasoning power. The fundamental distinction between desires and volitions. The establishment of the subjection of the will to law on the one hand, and its freedom and power on the other, and also the consistency and harmony of these truths, may be named among the features which make up its pacific character. If these points have in other works been sustained, yet they seem here to be set in a clear light, and so managed as to disarm controversy. The author sometimes differs from others but it is in such a way and the reasons for his views are so fully and kindly stated that one could not well be offended or disposed to contest a point that he has labored to establish.

8. The work furnishes the basis of systematic views of the scope, design, bearings and necessity of education. We can name no book expressly devoted to education that gives a more clear and definite idea of the thing, the elements to be educated and the precise work which education has to do.

9. There are scattered through the volumes many practical hints of great value for the education of the different departments of the mind. We must stop here with assuring friend "B." that the subject is not exhausted, but we hope enough has been said to show that the favorable opinion of the work referred to was not expressed at random. We commend to him, and to all honest inquirers, who agree with him in relation to the importance of mental philosophy, the careful study of these volumes.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—New book of sacred music. We have received a circular from the Boston Academy of Music, calling the attention of clergymen of all denominations to the subject of sacred music, and inviting their co-operation in efforts for the promotion of this interesting part of sacred worship. This circular is a well written document, signed by the President and Secretary. To this is appended a brief note, signed by about forty Clergymen of Boston, leaving honorable testimony to the vigorous and useful efforts of the Academy, and inviting "their brethren in the ministry to encourage by public addresses, or otherwise as they deem expedient, the cultivation of music, not only in common schools, among the youth of our country, but especially that they do all in their power to promote well regulated adult singing schools in every parish, for instruction and improvement in Church music."

This is a good movement and it is pleasant to see that all denominations are embraced in this list of names. The time of year is favorable, and it is to be hoped that a united effort will be made to give a new impulse to this cause the present winter.

We have also before us a new work on Church Music, published by Lowell Mason, under the sanction of the Boston Academy. We have not had time to examine it with sufficient care to speak with great confidence of its merits, but there is certainly a great variety of tunes, many of them new, while those most in use, and most admired, in the older collections have a place in this. We shall hope to speak more fully of the work hereafter. The editor states several good reasons for issuing a new work at this time, and specifies several peculiarities which we have not room to quote. The schools that are to purchase new books will doubtless find it for their interest to examine this. Its title is, *CARIMA SACRA, or Boston Collection of Church Music.*



AGRICULTURAL.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Readfield Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of October, 1841.

REPORT ON PLOUGHING.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of superintending so much of the exhibition as relates to ploughing, and adjudging premiums thereon, have attended to that duty, and ask leave to make the following report.

Your Committee would be highly pleased were it consistent with the regulations of the Society, to award premiums to all the competitors in this department, for their teams and ploughs were of the first order, and the operators have exhibited a skill in furrow turning, which is highly creditable to themselves, and which conclusively shows how successful have been the efforts for improvement in this important branch of Agriculture.

But restricted as we are, there being but three prizes, and these being awarded to the applicants who have done the work with the most dispatch, without injury to their teams, and at the same time in the best manner and at the least expense, we have to award to Capt. Francis Perley, of Winthrop, the Society's first premium of \$6.00.

To Capt. John Hains, of Readfield, the Society's second premium of 4.00.

To Dudley Hains, Esq. of Readfield, the Society's third premium of 3.00.

Your committee would also recommend a gratuity to Mr. James Packard, of Readfield of \$2.00, his team of two horses, driven by himself while he held the plough, turned the sod with great neatness and dispatch.

Among the ploughs exhibited, those of Mr. Doe, manufactured at Augusta, are worthy of notice as a neat and well made article. Those from the Waterville Manufactory are admirably calculated for turning the furrows in a smooth and unbroken form.

The above is respectfully submitted.

OLIVER BEAN,
WILLIAM WINSLOW,
BARKER KENT. } Committee
on ploughing

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRILL-MACHINE, STRAW-CUTTER, PLANES, AXES, &c.

Thomas Pierc & Nehemiah Pierce, of Monmouth, and Richard Judkins, of Readfield, have attended to the duty assigned them ask leave to report.

Your committee are sorry to report such a lean exhibition of articles that were to come before them. There was no exhibition of Drill-Machine, Straw-Cutter, Grain Cradle, Harrow, Ox Yoke and Bows, Scythe Snath, Compost Manure, Horse-shoeing, Scythes, Manure Forks or Hoes. There were exhibited one half dozen narrow axes and one broad axe by Mr. D. Lewis of Hallowell Roads, that were passable in appearance, to which your committee award the Society's premium.

There was one breaking up plough exhibited, No. 27, by Mr. Doe of Augusta, of superior mechanism, it looked as some of the old farmers remarked, as if it would hold itself, it certainly has the appearance of excelling any thing of the kind for clean smooth land ever imported into this section, and if there were premiums to award for breaking up ploughs, they would award a premium to Mr. Doe, for the plough best calculated for smooth or intervalle land. There were five ploughs exhibited by the Waterville plough manufacturing Co., that would compare with any other plough imported for workmanship and durability, not too short or over long, three of them for breaking up, and two seed ploughs, if there was a second premium on breaking up ploughs at the Committee's disposal, they would give it to the W. P. M. Co., for their plough No. 1, B. as being particularly adapted to rough stony ground. Your Committee do award to the W. P. M. Co., the Society's premium for their largest sized seed plough, No. 2, A. of \$1.00. There was one swivel plough exhibited by the Waterville Co. exhibited only, as there was no premium offered for that article, that looked as if it would do good work. Great praise is due to those gentlemen who brought to the ground for exhibition, their ploughs which were manufactured out of the State and not entitled to premiums, among them were the ploughs of Ruggles, Nourse and Co., and Prouy & Mears, of Massachusetts, excellent articles. Great credit is due to the manufacturers of ploughs in this

state, for the pains taken in procuring the best of White Oak timber from other states for the wooding of their ploughs, as well as for the workmanship in putting the materials together.

It is to be hoped that the farmers of Maine will give the preference to the ploughs and other implements of husbandry manufactured in the State where they can be had of as good quality and at as cheap a rate, it not only saves to the state the labor of manufacturing and expense of transportation, but creates a consumption of produce which will amount to more than the farmers are generally aware of,—“many littles make a muckle” as poor Richard says, brother farmers look to it.

Per order THO'S PIERCE.

Readfield Oct. 14, 1841.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

Of all fertilizers, the most universal and most valuable to the cultivator, and yet the most generally mismanaged, is farm-yard manure, which has been often well described as the farmer's sheet anchor. From this fertilizer, manure must have derived some benefits, even before he was compelled, by the increase of population, to cultivate and manure his land. It is the earliest mentioned of all manures; although at first the only notice we meet with of dung and dunghills, describes them as employed in Palestine for fuel; and, to this day, in the barren deserts of the East, that of the camel, after being dried in the sun, is the only combustible article the natives possess. This manure is noticed by the earliest agricultural writers.—

M. P. Cato tells us, in his fourth chapter, to “Study to have a large dunghill; keep your compost carefully; when you carry it out, scatter it and pulverize it; carry it out in the autumn. Lay dung round the roots of your olives in autumn.” And in his 29th chapter, “Divide your manure; carry half of it to the field where you sow your provender; and if there are olive trees, put some dung to their roots.” And in chapter 37, he advises the use of pigeons' dung for gardens, meadows, and corn land, as well as *amurea*, which is the dregs of oil; and recommends the farmer to preserve carefully the dung of all descriptions of animals. These directions were given one hundred and fifty years B. C.; after a lapse of two thousand years, the direction to the farmer must still be the same; little can be added to the advice of Cato, when he said, “Study to have a large dunghill.”—

Virgil is still more particular: in his description of fertilizers, he mentions with common manure, *ashes*, (Georg. l. i. v. 80.) *Pumice-stone* and *shells*, (l. ii. v. 346-50, and 350-358.) Varro (c. 38, l. i.) mentions many kinds of animal manure, and is particularly minute in his enumeration of the dung of birds, and includes even that of blackbirds and thrushes kept in aviaries. Columella (l. ii. c. 5) advises the cultivator not to carry out to the field more dung than the laborers can cover with the soil the same day, as the exposure to the sun does it considerable injury; and he enumerates (l. ii. c. 15,) as well known fertilizers, night-soil, the excrements of birds and sheep, urine, (especially for apple trees and vines,) dregs of oil, the excrements of cattle, the ass, the goat, of pigs; ashes, chopped stalks of the lupine, (or hop,) leaves of trees, brambles, &c., and mud from sewers or ditches.

Of the early inhabitants of Britain, Pliny tells us, (b. 17, c. 6, 7, 8,) that they highly valued the use of marl for particular soils, but on other lands they never employed it. We are told that they grew corn, and lived in houses thatched with straw, which would necessarily require an attention to fertilizers. They had also, according to Strabo, (Geography, p. 306,) gardens, which could not have been cultivated, neither could their apple orchards have flourished without manure. The Roman invasion taught the original inhabitants better mode of using fertilizing materials; but there Saxon successors, in all probability, knew less of agriculture than the natives. War and fighting was their profession; they held the husbandman in much contempt. The confusion attendant

upon British, Saxon, and Danish inroads, still further retarded in England the progress of agriculture, which never prospers in a poor, disturbed country. The very laws made in those days for its encouragement, show to what a low ebb the art of cultivating the land was then reduced. Thus it was provided, that if any one laid dung upon a field, the law allowed him, if the owner of it consented, to use it for one year; and if the quantity of manure conveyed was in considerable quantities, so as to render it necessary to employ a cart, he was then entitled to use the land for three years; and if any person, with the consent of the owner of the soil folded his cattle on it for the space of a year, he was then entitled to cultivate it for four years for his own benefit. All these laws were evidently for the purpose of encouraging the better manuring of the land; but the necessity of such an inducement betrays the poverty of the farmers of these days, and the insufficiency of their live stock. In the middle ages little was done for agriculture. The monks, after the introduction of Christianity, were the most learned and skillful in the best modes of applying manures. They early excelled in their gardens. The population of England in those days, however, was too limited to require the cultivation of inferior soils.

In 1570, Conradus Herebaseius, a learned German, published his four books of Husbandry, which were translated by George; he mentions the several descriptions of manure employed in his time. His book is a strange mixture of good sense and superstition. He speaks of the dung of poultry and pigeons with much approbation; but reprobates the use of that of geese and ducks. Human faeces, he says, when mixed with rubbish, is good; but by itself, is too hot. Urine he commends highly for apple trees and vines. Of the dung of animals, he mentions that of the ass as first in order for fertilizing effects; then that of sheep, goats, oxen, horses; lastly, swine, “very hurtful to corn, but used in some places for gardens.” Green manure was used in his days. “Where they have no store of cattle, they used to mend their ground with straw, fern, and the stalks of lupines, and the branches laid together in some ditch. Hereunto you may cast ashes, the filth of sinks and privies, &c.” And again he says, “The weeds growing about willow trees and fern, &c., you may gather and lay under your sheep.” He speaks of the practice of placing turfs and heath, clods in heaps with dung; much in the same way as Lord Meadowbank has advised with peat. He also advises the placing of the same turf parings in sheep folds. “This is also to be noted,” says our author, “that the dung that hath lyen a year is best for corn, for it both is of sufficient strength and breedeth less weeds; but, upon meadows and pasture you must lay the newest, because it brings most grasse, in Februarie, the moone increasing, for that is the best time to cause increase of grasse.” When, however, the manure is applied for corn lands, “looke that the winde be westerley, and the moone in the wane.”

The manure commonly furnished by the farm-yard is compounded of a mixture of animal and vegetable substances, of the putrefying straw of various descriptions of grain, mixed with the faeces and urine of cattle, horses and swine.—The mixture forms no new substances, neither does the putrefaction which ensues add to the bulk of the dung; on the contrary, it causes a considerable loss of weight.

There have been many arguments and much difference of opinion among cultivators, with regard to the advantages of employing dung in a fresh or in a putrid state; and, as is too often the case, both parties have run into extremes, the one side contending for the propriety of employing it fresh from the farm yard, the other contending that it cannot well be too rotten.

The mode employed by Mr. Coke is the medium between these erroneous practices; he found that the employment of the fresh dung certainly made the dung go much farther; but then a multitude of the seeds of various weeds were carried on to the land along with the compost. He has, therefore, since used his manure when only in a half putrefied state, called short dung by farmers; and hence, the seeds are destroyed by the effects of the putrefaction, and dung still extends much farther than if suffered to remain until quite putrefied.

Putrefaction cannot go on without the presence of moisture; where water is entirely absent there can be no putrefaction; and hence, many farmers have adapted the practice of pumping the drainage of their farm-yards over their dung heaps; others invariably place them in low damp situations. This liquid portion cannot be too highly valued by the cultivator. The soil where a dunghill has laid in a field is always distinguished by a rank luxuriance in the succeeding crop, even if the earth beneath, to the depth of six inches, is removed and spread with the dunghill.

The controversy, too, which once so keenly existed, as to the state of fermentation in which dung should be used on the land, has now pretty well subsided. There is no doubt but that it cannot be applied more advantageously than in as fresh a state as possible, consistent with the attainment of a tolerable clean husbandry, and the destruction of the seeds of weeds, grubs, &c., which are always more or less present in farm-yard dung. These are the only evils to be apprehended from the desirable employment of this manure in the freshest state; for otherwise the loss of its most valuable constituents commences as soon as ever fermentation begins. This was long since demonstrated by Davy, whose experiments I have often seen repeated and varied. He says, "I filled a large retort, capable of containing three pints of water, with some hot fermenting manure, consisting principally of the litter and dung of cattle: I adapted a small receiver to the retort, and connected the whole with a mercurial pneumatic apparatus, so as to collect the condensable and elastic fluids which might arise from the dung. The receiver soon became lined with dew, and drops began, in a few hours, to trickle down the side of it. Elastic fluid likewise was generated; in three days thirty-five cubical inches had been formed, which, when analyzed, were found to contain twenty-one cubical inches of carbonic acid; the remainder was hydrocarbonate, mixed with some azote, probably no more than existed in the common air in the receiver. The fluid matter collected in the receiver at the same time, amounted to nearly half an ounce. It had a saline taste, and a disagreeable smell, and contained some acetate and carbonate of ammonia. Finding such products given off from fermenting litter, I introduced the beak of another retort, filled with similar dung very hot at the time, in the soil, amongst the roots of some grass in the border of a garden: in less than a week a very distinct effect was produced on the grass: upon the spot exposed to the influence of the matter disengaged in fermentation, it grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden."

Nothing, indeed, appears at first sight so simple, as the manufacture and collection of farm-yard dung; and yet there are endless sources of error into which the cultivator is sure to fall, if he is not ever vigilant in their management. The late Mr. Francis Blakie, in his valuable little tract upon the management of farm-yard manure, dwells upon several of these: he particularly condemns the practice "of keeping the dung, arising from different descriptions of animals, in separate heaps or departments, and applying them to the land without intermixture. It is customary," he adds, "to keep the fattening neat cattle in yards by themselves; and the

manure thus produced is of good quality, because the excrement of such cattle is richer than that of lean ones. Fattening cattle are fed with oil-cake, corn, Swedish turnips, or some other rich food, and the refuse and waste of such food, thrown about the yard, increases the value of the manure; it also attracts the pigs to the yard. These root the straw and dung about, in search of grains of corn, bits of Swedish turnips, and other food, by which means the manure in the yard becomes more intimately mixed, and is proportionately increased in value. The feeding troughs and cribs in the yard should, for obvious reasons, be shifted frequently."

"The horse dung," continues blakie, "is usually thrown out at the stable doors, and there accumulates in large heaps. It is sometimes spread a little about, but more generally not at all, unless where necessary for the convenience of ingress and egress, or perhaps to allow the water to drain away from the stable door.—Horse dung lying in such heaps, very soon ferments, and heats to an excess; the centre of the heap is charred or burned to a dry white substance, provincially termed *fire-fanged*.—Dung in this state, loses from 50 to 75 per cent. of its value. The diligent and attentive farmer will guard against such profligate waste of property, by never allowing the dung to accumulate in any considerable quantity at the stable doors. The dung from the feeding hog styes should also be carted and spread about the store cattle yard, in the same manner as the horse dung."—*Johnson on Manures.*

CARE OF STOCK

At seasonable times we have spoken of the producing and gathering of hay, roots, &c.; also of the importance of making the barn comfortable. Without feed and comfortable lodging, stock will not thrive. But these alone are not all that the farmer may profitably allow to his domestic animals.

Kindness or gentleness in the general treatment of all animals, is quite conducive to their enjoyment and thrift; we therefore recommend the employment of kind tones and gentle action towards the inmates of the barn. No matter how large your outlay of kindness, for the investment will yield a good interest.

The card and currycomb, by exciting the action of the skin, help to increase the circulations and to give health and vigor to the animal. The cow being generally confined to the yard in winter and accustomed to but little exercise, requires carding and rubbing more than the ox, where exercise will open the pores of the skin and help to keep up good circulations throughout the system. And yet it is the ox, that goes into company with his owner, whose hide is rubbed down with elbow grease—while the cow, needing it more, is seldom thus favored. A good carding, each morning, will be found economical food for your beasts.

Let all your animals be so well littered that their bed shall be dry and comfortable. Sides bedaubed and wet with excrements, must be both uncomfortable and unhealthy.

Feed out your hay in small quantities at a time—the cattle relish better that which has just been put before them, than that which they have fouled by their breath. Mix a variety of kinds together—fresh meadow hay, salt marsh hay, oat or barley straw, English hay, these or whatever other ingredients you may have, it is often well to mix thoroughly and feed out to the stock. The proportions must be determined by the quantity of each that is to be consumed in the course of the winter—but make your calculations so as to have the food become better in quality toward spring, than it is in mid winter.

All hay before being fed out should be well shaken up. The more the straws cross each other, and the lighter they lay one upon the other, the better will they be masticated and the more nourishment will they afford.

Like their owners, cattle relish variety, and it is well to vary the kinds of food frequently—a foddering of corn stalks or stover, daily, is relished not only by animals that are made to eat mean hay, but also by those which are plentifully fed with hay of the finest quality.

Roots are fed out *profusely* by some farmers to their stock. That they are valuable, no one doubts—but we have sometimes thought that where more than a peck or at most a peck and a half per day is given to

a cow, that the excess above this quantity is much less serviceable than the first peck. A large quantity is too loosening, and produces an irritation which causes much of the food to pass off too rapidly, and before it has given out the nourishment it would have furnished had it been longer retained. Where such results follow, though your stock may thrive—yet the keeping is expensive. We deem it doubtful whether the use of roots diminishes to any considerable extent the quantity of hay which an animal requires; but where roots are used, meaner hay will answer the purpose, and the stock will come out in much better condition in the spring.

Be regular in your hours of feeding. This regularity contributes much to the quiet and contentment of all animals.

Keep the barn floor clean: a broom should always be kept there and frequently used. Save every thing that the stock can be made to eat. The time spent in the barn is preparing the feed and in keeping the animals clean and comfortable, is far from being thrown away.

Water should always be in the barn-yard, and it is desirable to have it under cover.

The testimony in regard to the economy of chopping hay and straw, is strong and full.—*New England Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

There! if he ain't talking again about agricultural education, says one. Well, we mean to keep talking about it, till farmers, as a class, have their just share of the benefits of our literary institutions according to what they contribute to their support.

"His education forms the mind,

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

This sentiment is no truer, when applied to individuals, than whole classes of men, and we challenge all history to show an instance, where a whole class of men have been excluded in their literary institutions from all instruction, in the art, the science, the elementary principles of their profession, and have held an equal rank with other classes, who have monopolized the whole benefits of colleges and academies in the country, as the learned profession and others do in this republic. We, alledge, as a settled truth, that *that class or that individual*—other things being equal—who enjoys and improves the greatest advantages of education, will take the *first rank*. Knowledge is power irresistible.

Says another, you ought not to have said a word about Harvard College being exempted from taxation. Well, we differ from you, sir, and are a greater friend to the true interest of that institution than you, and will labor to extend her influence and usefulness.—We believe she does not exert a tithe of the influence she ought, considering her immense resources. It belongs to her to lead off in the good cause of education, and since all classes contribute to pay her taxes (considering the fact,) that few graduates return to their plough, she, in consideration of what farmers pay, ought in common justice between man and man, to support an agricultural professor.

Such professorship would have a strong tendency to elevate the character of the farming class, give them their share in the power of knowledge, and protect them against the encroachments of the sister arts. Then our educated youth would be taught to admire the great farmer, as much as the great lawyer, doctor, or divine. All professions are equally great; and the farmer at his plough is as useful as the professor of belle-lettres, or polite literature; and none but an intellect perverted by a ruinous course of education, can view this in any other light. When we have once rid ourselves of our partial system of education, and our young men shall hear lectures on agriculture, as they now do on elocution, metaphysics, abstract morality, and Grecian literature, when they shall go forth into the broad world, they will not find themselves in a strange land, talking a strange language, whenever they shall mingle with our vast farming population. Imbued with the elementary principles of the science and the art of agriculture, its importance and its pleasures, and if they shall be called to be law-givers, they will protect the farmer from injurious and partial legislation, and see no more cause for exemption to one class of man than to another.

The Boston Courier, a paper which has enjoyed a high reputation for its independence since our earliest recollections, says our suggestion on this subject is entitled to consideration. But upon whom are all eyes fixed—to whom do our farming community look to bring about this desirable reform in our literary institutions. They have selected a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, of unquestionable talents—who in his brilliant and successful career, has already left behind him the Quincy Market, that splendid edifice, for the Cambridge Library, and the history of

Harvard College, lasting monuments of his fame.—We refer to the Hon. Josiah Quincy. May the chef d'œuvre, the crowning glory of his life be, the reform of our system of education, so far as to bring its influence directly to bear upon the millions of our farming people.

This would confer greater and more lasting blessings upon posterity, upon the vast myriads which must one day constitute our agricultural population, and finally upon our national character, and the perpetuity of our free institutions, in their purity and grandeur, and the cause of civil liberty, than the whole combined efforts of our statesmen of the present generation.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SUMMARY.

ANOTHER PANTHER.—Since the "great Panther" was killed in Sidney by Mr. Purriington, and others, another animal supposed to be the mate of that Panther, has been tracked for some distance, not far from the place the one above referred to, was killed. We learn that hunters are in pursuit of him.

The friends of Dartmouth College are engaged in an attempt to raise \$30,000 for the purpose of enlarging the Library, procuring a new and improved philosophical apparatus, and establishing a College press.

The crops in Egypt are said to be abundant, and that there will be exported 800,000 bushels of wheat, about the same quantity of beans, and 70 to 80,000 bales cotton. All this will go to England in British or Egyptian shipping.

The Cumberland Bar have voted to solicit subscriptions from the other Bars in the State, to aid in the erection of a monument to the late Chief Justice Mellen.

FROM AFRICA.—Intelligence from Africa to the 1st of October has been received at New-York.

The brig Tribune, of New-Orleans, was at Galenas. She had lost nearly all hands by fever. Her Captain and one boy only left.

We learn from "Africa's Lullaby," of the 30th of August, that Her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war cruising upon this coast are instructed by their government to refrain from searching vessels sailing under the United States colors, and having American papers.

Rev. Jabez Allen Barton, A. M., Principal of the Liberia Mission Conference Society in Monrovia, is dead.

In consequence of the death of Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, Joseph J. Roberts, Esq., by virtue of being Lieutenant-Governor, is thereby charged with the Executive authority of that Common wealth.

The overland mail from India and China arrived in London Nov. 6th. The news from Canton is to Aug. 24, and from Bombay to Oct. 1.

A notification was presented to each merchant at Canton, that as hostilities would probably soon recommence at the North, they must keep themselves and property out of the way of mischief.

Business was at a stand-still in Canton, the city having been completely drained of money. Of the Chinese ransom, 2,500,000 dollars were sent in the Cal-Hope to Calcutta, and 1,500,000 in the Convoy to London.

India.—In India tranquillity prevailed, with the exception of the usual quarrels between petty native chiefs.

The Acadia brought about 15,000 letters. The postage on those for New York amounted to about \$1500; Philadelphia \$300; Charleston \$113; New Orleans \$300.

The trial of Alex. W. Holmes, one of the crew of the packet Wm. Brown, indicted for manslaughter in throwing passengers overboard, is to take place in April next, in Philadelphia.

Lewis Clark, who was apprehended at Boston, on a charge of the murder of Ann McAllister, a woman of loose character, has been examined before the Police Court, and discharged.

A City overthrown by an earthquake.—The New York Courier of Monday, says:—"By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A., of about thirty thousand inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake about the middle of September last."

More Children burned. In New York on Monday last, Mrs. Julia H. Winter, left her house for a few moments on an errand, leaving her daughter, aged four years, alone in the room. On her return she found her child so badly burnt that it died in two hours!

On the same day in that city, while Elizabeth Miller stepped out for a pail of water, leaving her son, aged four years, in the care of Mrs. Eliza Patterson, of the same room, and while absent, the child's clothes

caught the fire, and burnt his back, abdomen and legs dreadfully, before Mrs. P. could extinguish them. The poor boy died the next day!

These cases denote a most culpable want of care.

Fire at Hampden, Me.—On the 6th inst. the dwelling house and other buildings of Mr. John Sullivan in Hampden, together with all their contents, were entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Sullivan, his wife and seven children barely escaped the flame with their lives, in their night clothes. The loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars, and as there is no insurance, the family are left in a very destitute condition, and the aid of the public in the case is solicited by the Bangor Whig.

Destructive fire at Brunswick.—Our citizens were aroused about 12 o'clock, on Friday night, by the cry of Fire—which proved to be in a Mill, adjoining the Androscooggin Bridge, occupied by machinery for sawing match blocks. The fire soon communicated to the Bridge on one side, and the Nye Grist Mill, and Weld Saw and the Box Machine shop of S. S. Wing, Esq. on the other, all of which were destroyed. The bridge was burnt to the Toll-house on the Topsham side of the River: loss about \$30,000.—*E. Argus.*

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs over 9 hundred clerks.—Every thing for the use of the bank is made on its own premises, and the printing of its notes is a large item. A note once returned to the bank is never to be re-issued, but is filed away, and at the end of ten years is burnt. The workmen are busily at work every day in the year, save Sundays, in printing notes. At the annual burning, two days are required, with a large fire, to destroy the old notes; and it employs two men constantly in feeding the fires.

The Bankrupt Law.—A proposition has been made in the Virginia House of Delegates, to instruct the Senators from that State to vote for a repeal of the General Bankrupt Law.

The Bankrupt Law.—Notice was given yesterday by Mr. Hopkins in the House of Representatives, of an intention to move for leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act past at the last session of Congress for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. Should the leave be granted, the public must not therefore infer that there is any danger of that benefit act being repealed. Leave to introduce a bill is, when asked generally granted as a matter of course.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Rare Circumstance is related in the Raleigh Register. A gentleman of that city, who some weeks since lost a few hundred dollars, and could get no clue to its recovery, received a letter recently from a neighboring county, informing him that if he, the loser, would come to the place named, the writer would put him in a way to get his money again. Strange to say, the supposed amount lost was not only returned, but several hundred dollars additional! though near two months had elapsed since the money had been lost, and the owner himself mistaken by several hundred dollars as to the amount!

Incendiarism of the Frontier.—The Montreal Herald, of Saturday last states that the Wednesday night previous, some dwelling, in the neighborhood of Odeltown were fired by incendiaries, and that in consequence of this, a detachment of the 7th Regiment has been despatched to that quarter to guard the frontier.

The Herald attributes the fire, to "Canadian refugees, and American land pirates," and threatens us with annihilation. These fires are undoubtedly caused, by the Canadian militia disbanded. So long as there is trouble on the frontier, they have work; when it is quiet, her Majesty has no occasion for their services—hence their anxiety to keep a continual warfare and disturbance on the borders.

Mutiny and Murder.—The brig Creole, Capt. Enson, from Richmond to New Orleans, with tobacco, 135 slaves, and several passengers, was seized on the 7th ult. by the slaves, who killed and wounded several of the whites in the contest. Having obtained possession of the vessel, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole cargo. They spared the lives of the mate, passengers and part of the crew, on condition they should be taken immediately to Abaco, an English Island. Forced to obey, the crew set sail and arrived at Nassau, N. P. on the 9th ult.

On landing, a guard was placed on board the vessel by the Governor of New Providence, at the request of the English Consul, to prevent the slaves from going ashore; and upon an investigation, nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the murder. These were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor refusing to send them to America. The remainder were set free.

An Old Friend.—The venerable and benevolent John Vaughan, the Librarian of the American Academy at Philadelphia, wears a Scotch plaid cloak which has been his only outer garment for forty one years.

One in a Thousand.—The number of clergymen in this country is represented at 15,000—white population 15,005,000, or one clergyman to a thousand souls.

Married.

At Jamaica Plain, 9th inst. by Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Chas. G. Baehelder, merchant, of Hallowell, to Miss Susan W. youngest daughter of the late Col. Charles Curtis.

In New Portland, Mr. Lorenzo D. Newell to Miss C. P. Wether. Mr. Warren Hill to Miss Catherine G. Elder, all of New Portland.

In Warren, Mr. Charles Lermond to Miss Rebecca Morton.

In Waldoboro', Mr. Solomon Moody, of Nobleboro', to Mrs. Susan Moody, of Wiscasset.

DIED.

In this town, of consumption, on Sunday night last, Mr. Abner Crane, aged 40.

In Boston, Mass. after a short illness, Sylvanus Thomas, Esq. aged 62. Mr. Thomas was a native of Middleboro' Mass., resided for some time in Kingston, where he had a large circle of friends who knew his worth and highly esteemed him. From Kingston he removed to Winthrop, Me., where he held several offices of trust, which he filled with honor to himself, and to the acceptance of the people. From Winthrop he removed to Boston, and for a number of years has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. It is enough to say of the deceased, that all who have had personal acquaintance with him, have loved and esteemed him. His family feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss, in the death of a kind husband and an affectionate father.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

In Gardiner, Mrs. Lois, widow of the late Robert Williams, of Augusta, aged 89. James Purriington, aged 26. Jacob Booker, aged 46.

In Blanchard, 11th inst. of dropsy, Hon. Thomas Daves, member elect to the State Senate from Piscataquis, and for the last four years represented Penobscot County in the U. S. Congress. He was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 13, 1841.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot]

At market 975 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 4200 Sheep and 180 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Last weeks prices were hardly sustained. We quote first quality, \$5 50 a 6. Second quality, 4 50 a 5 25. Third quality 3 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—We quote Mess \$4 12 a 4 25. No. 1, 3 12. No. 2, 2 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 15. Three year old, 14 a 24.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold at 67 cts. 92 cts. \$1 12, 1 42, 1 75, 2, a 2 25.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. At retail 4 1-2 and 5 1-2.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of November, A. D. 1841.

LEVINA RICE, Widow of WILLIAM RICE, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of November A. D. 1841.

ELIZABETH HANDY, widow of NATHAN HANDY late of Wayne in said County, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal, and for dower out of the Real estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court held at Augusta in said County, on the last Monday of December next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING.

Winthrop, January 8, 1841. eoplyl.

Lost.

BETWEEN Hallowell and Winthrop village, on Saturday the 20th of November, a brown Merino Cloak. If any one has found said Cloak and will leave it at this office shall be suitably rewarded.

Dec. 23, 1841.

WHITMAN'S

Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841.

28

Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

JOHN O. WING,
NOAH COURRIER,
JOS. A. METCALF,
CEPHAS THOMAS,
DAN'L McDUFFIE,

LLOYD THOMAS,
JONA. WHITING,
S. J. PHILBROOK,
MOSES H. METCALF,
HEBRON LUCE,
ZIPHION HOWARD,

Thrice-weekly Age.

THE subscribers propose to issue THE AGE three times a week during the next Session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of debates as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta.

The character of the business likely to be transacted during the approaching session of the Legislature, will, it is believed, make it one of at least usual interest. In addition to the ordinary movements growing out of the political change of the Government, the Districting of the State, the settlement of its finances, and other important matters, cannot but render frequent information from Augusta, desirable to all.

While, in any event, the publishers of the Thrice-weekly Age pledge themselves to furnish faithful reports of the doings of the Legislature, it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fulness and completeness of their sketches of debates.

With a little effort on the part of those to whom this Prospectus is addressed, it is hoped that such a subscription may be obtained, as will justify the expense of as extended reports, as it would be, on any account, desirable to have.

The price of the THRICE-WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the Session. It will be published on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, which will accommodate subscribers on all important mail routes.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with, unless accompanied by the money. WM. R. SMITH & Co.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1841.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Adjourned Committee of the Kennebec Agricultural Society for awarding premiums on crops, are requested to meet at D. CARR's Tavern, in Winthrop Village, on Saturday 25th day of December, inst at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties assigned them.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.

Winthrop, 1, 1841.

Potatoes Wanted.

1500 bushels assorted Philadelphia Potatoes wanted, for which the cash will be paid by H. WATERS,

At the corner store on Market Square.

Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841.

Subscribers to the Maine Farmer who wish to pay in Produce, can get the highest market price at Mr. Waters Store for Oats, Barley, Pea Beans, Potatoes and But-ter.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

(NEW SERIES.)

E. HOLMES, Editor.

The Proprietors of the MAINE FARMER, in accordance with the suggestions of their friends, and with a view to meet the wishes of a large number of their subscribers, have come to the conclusion to make a change in the form and size of the paper on the first of January next. It will be about double the size that it now is.

They propose to issue a paper, once per week, in a large folio size, to be called *Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate*. One page is to be devoted exclusively to Agriculture—one to Mechanical subjects, frequently illustrated with engravings—One page to the current news of the day, with the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress when those two bodies are in session—and the remaining page to be devoted to miscellaneous reading, poetry, advertisements, &c.

They presume it is not necessary to enlarge upon the peculiar character or future course of the paper now offered to you. The Maine Farmer has been in existence nine years, steadily and perseveringly devoted to the interest of the productive classes. It will continue, as hitherto, a steady and undeviating friend to the Farmers and Mechanics; zealously urging forward the spirit of improvement, and encouraging the efforts of honest industry. Many of our best practical Farmers have long been engaged in contributing to the columns of the Farmer. These as well as others will continue their aid and assistance in the Agricultural portion, and we have the assurance of many excellent Mechanics that they will also contribute to the columns of their department.

Terms—\$2.00 per ann. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy, so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

Winthrop, Nov. 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MONTHLY MAINE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

The Proprietors of the *Maine Farmer*, in order to meet the wishes of many in the community, propose to issue a Monthly Edition of the *Maine Farmer*, devoted exclusively to Agriculture.

It will be published in the usual form and size of the Farmer. As the current news, miscellaneous matter and advertisements will be omitted, the subscribers will obtain as much Agricultural matter during the year, though not so many pages, as in the former editions. An index will be furnished at the end of the year. The whole will be afforded at the low price of **Fifty Cents** per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy, so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White-Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by fair usage will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the

following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; P. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; I. Coolidge, L. Vermont; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dick-ey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson, N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Seward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sanguenville; C. W. Piper, Leavitt; S. Webb & Co. Solon; I. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Laney, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewock; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covill, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thing, Mt. Vernon; L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Eveleth, Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit; Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingley & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Batman & Co. Dixmont; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent. August 26, 1841, 35, if.

Berkshire Bears.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber continues to keep as usual, for service, at his farm in Hallowell, a very superior full blooded Berkshire Boar. The one he now advertises is one year old and is a cross of the Lexington and Albany importations.

Further notice is also given, that a very fine Boar, one half Berkshire, a pig from my large Bedford and Mackey sow, is left by the subscriber with Mr. Jabez Churchill, at the cross roads, Hallowell, who will give his attention to all who may wish to improve their breed of swine, by a cross with this animal.—Terms one dollar.

Nov. 26 1841. 3w48.

J. W. HAINS.

POETRY.

THE INDIAN SUMMER—WORDS IN SEASON.—The following anonymous Verses are beautiful!—but they are not so striking or so poetical, as the following description of the Indian Summer in the October No. of the "Southern Literary Messenger." from the pen of a young lady of Virginia—who is herself distinguished for her skill in rhythm as in prose: See what grace she throws upon every scene she touches.—Rich. Eng.

"Many were therefore the comers and goers during my stay there, and pleasant were the parties we formed in the course of that long lingering, and beautiful Autumn. He who has spent this season in the Southern States, who has watched the gradual setting down of its glory of colors upon the tall and stately forests—who has beheld its power to give beauty to Decay—who has wandered in the woods that vary every day in the gorgeous hues of their leafy canopy and carpet—who has breathed the soft air of the Indian Summer, and noted the all softening influences of its red and mildly-beaming sunshine—who has gathered its last rich offering of fruits and flowers, and gazed upon its skies, bluer and purer than Imagination could have painted them—at morning wearing upon their horizon a tint soft and purpling, and at evening gathering around the sunset days that glow and gleam in every variation of translucent beauty—he only can conceive the splendor of Summer's farewell to the South. I was naturally deeply imbued with this spirit of Poetry, and I read the book of the World with a heart that well appreciated it."

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

By Mr. W. Beach Editor of the Saco Democrat.

It comes, it comes with golden sheen,
In the time of the sere and the yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the bended tree,
And scatters it round in its reckless glee;
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts with its fingers her raven hair.

It comes, it comes and its minstrel's wing,
O'er the glassy lake is quivering,
With music, soft as the mellow strain
Of Zephyrs over the swelling main.
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,
And streams and mountains re-echo the song.

It comes, it comes like a fairy sprite,
Arrayed in the robes of gossamer white,
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread,
And the flowers yield 'neath its conquering tread,
For it strides along in its kingly way
Like shadows that flit at the close of day.

It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain
Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign,
And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light,
Like the star enthroned on the brow of night,
And the teeming fields their offering bring
At the sainted shrine of the Autumn king.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Young men, you intend, I suppose, to get married at some convenient time. At least, you ought to have such an intention, provided you have no bodily infirmities or mental or moral obliquities that will probably be transmitted to your children. Though if the probability is strong that your children will be constitutionally sickly, or that they will inherit from you peculiarly strong propensities to intemperance, falsehood, theft, or other vices and crimes, you certainly ought never to be married. If you have a tolerably sound body and tolerably good character and disposition, then it is better for you and better for society that you should take a partner for life, provided you can get a good one, and that you have a prospect of being able to give a family comfortable support. But to get a good one, falls not to the lot of every man. Too little serious thought is given to this subject. Accident or youthful and momentary emotions are often allowed to determine who shall be bound together by matrimonial cords. And while we admit that love—real love—is an important emotion in the bosoms of the married pair, we must call that foolish weakness which lets any emotion trample upon judgment and set its decisions at defiance. You have no other bargain to make, so important as that in which you bind yourself to a companion for life; and there is no other which should claim more serious consideration. Do not yoke yourself for life until you are quite sure that you are to have a good mate. The wife does much to make or mar the husband's success, respectability and usefulness in life.

The pretty face of one girl, the sprightliness of another, the wit of a third or the music of a fourth, may please your fancy and strongly tempt you to seek to

have her yours; but do not sell yourself for any one or all of these, unless you can get something more and better. These in your days of courtship may amuse and satisfy; but afterwards you will want a woman of firm moral principles, of sound common sense, of firm health and skilled in household affairs; you will want a good wife and a good mother.

Extensive observation and some reflection, leads me to think that the following principles and rules are sound, and that the young of both sexes may be benefited by giving them attention.

First. In judging as to what the girl's moral and intellectual character will be in after life, take into your account not merely what she exhibits now, but also the character of her mother. For the moral propensities and intellectual capacities are in many instances inherited, so that when the girl in process of years comes to have the same cares and relations that now surround the mother, she will exhibit the same traits—she will be what her mother is. This is the general rule, though there are many exceptions to it. Other things being nearly equal, choose the girl whose parents (especially the mother) possess in the highest degree the qualities you wish for in a wife. The daughter of an unprincipled mother, if virtuous and worthy, deserves and should receive respect—respect even greater than would be due to her if born and reared under happier influences; and yet there is more hazard in taking such an one as a partner on the long journey of life, than one no more virtuous and worthy than she, but whose blood has come down through the veins of a more virtuous ancestry.

Secondly. Choose one who has a good constitution and who is generally in good health. And this not merely because health and strength will render her more efficient in the discharge of household duties, but also because she probably will be the mother of healthy children. Here too it is well to look back to the parentage, for where the ancestors have been healthy, the chances are best for health in the generations to come. To secure the object of which we are now speaking, and which should not be overlooked, avoid intermarriage with all blood relations. Let the blood be as far removed from that which flows in your own veins, as you can conveniently find.

Thirdly—the temperament. Should you be ardent and excitable, it will be well to have the wife as widely different as may conveniently be found. Should you be of a very calm and placid disposition, let the wife be more excitable. If you are in the centre between these extremes, it may be well that your companion be so too, for from such connections may grow up a race, with feeling enough to be energetic and efficient without being tormented by ungovernable tempers.

Lastly. Personal beauty, property, and fashionable accomplishments are but secondary matters—they are desirable if they can be had in connection with other and better things; but are not worth taking excepting where firm moral principles, good sense, and skill in domestic affairs can be had in addition to them.—*New England Farmer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!

Fifteen Days Later. The Royal Mail Steam Ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at this port on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. after a very boisterous passage of 18 days.

She brings Liverpool papers to the 19th ult, and London to the 18th.

The most important news is the accouchement of the Queen, and the birth of a prince. This event happened on the 9th of November, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock! The title of the child is "Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall." The English people seem to have run mad with joy on the occasion.

The royal infant is a fine, plump, fat hearty boy, and the Queen is doing well. An English paper says: "This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the council chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Prince, be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 14th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same."

While the British government are squandering millions on the royal family, and hailing with joy the birth of a prince, thousands of the laboring people of the realm are starving for the want of food. There has been no alleviation to the distresses of the operatives in the manufacturing districts.

The fire at the Tower of London is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about £250,000. A committee were engaged in investigating the cause of the fire.

The late Rev. Dr. Nott, of Winchester, has left to

the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts £6000, to be expended in building churches in Upper and Lower Canada.

France.—Paris.—Nov. 16. It is said that the French will assemble on the 27th of December. There are still rumors of ministerial modifications, and the members of the present Cabinet are by no means united as to the new distribution of portfolios, rendered necessary to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The journals in the interest of M. Thiers are very angry with the French ambassador for having asserted at the recent dinner of the Lord Mayor of London, that French was animated by sentiments of friendship and fraternity towards England. They insist upon it, that no such feeling exists.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1841, EUNICE FRENCH, widow of GREENLEAF FRENCH, late of Winthrop in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal—and for dower out of the Real Estate of said deceased. Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of December, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of GREENLIEF FRENCH, late of Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to FRANCIS FULLER, Administrator. Winthrop, Nov. 79, 1841.

Notice.

THE members of the "Winthrop Society of Literature and Science" are hereby notified to meet at the Office of the Maine Farmer, in Winthrop, on Tuesday the 28th day of December, instant at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the necessary business of the Society.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Secretary.

Winthrop, Dec. 15th 1841.

N. B. Persons having books belonging to the above Society, are requested to return them to Wm. Noyes, the Librarian, on or before the meeting.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

All letters on business must be free of postage and should be directed to the Publisher at Winthrop. Communications sent by mail should also be directed to Winthrop.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

O. L. SANBORN, 22 Exchange St., Portland, is publishing Agent for that city.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

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